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ECONOMIC PLANNING

'NINGXIA RIBAO' PUBLISHES GOVERNMENT WORK REPORT

HK231301 Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 10 Jul 82 pp 1-3

[Government Work Report delivered by Ningxia Regional Government Chairman Ma Xin at Fourth Session of Fourth Regional People's Congress on 25 June 1982]

[Text] Dear representatives and comrades,

On behalf of the regional people's government, I am going to submit for approval a report on the government's work last year and the main tasks of 1982 to the fourth session of the Fourth Regional People's Congress.

1. Our Region's Current Situation

It has been 1 whole year now since the convention of the third session of the fourth Regional People's Congress. In the past year, under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the Regional CCP Committee, people's governments at all levels throughout the region have been strictly abiding by the line formulated since the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, have seriously implemented the principle of carrying out further economic readjustments and further stabilizing the political situation and the spirit of the "resolution on certain questions in the history of the party since the founding of the PRC," upheld the four basic principles, united with and relied on people of various nationalities throughout the region, continued to readjust the national economy and grasped the building of socialist civilization. In addition, they have strengthened ideological and political work, launched the campaign of the "five stresses and four beautifuls," and grasped the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Various work fronts throughout the region have obtained relatively good results.

There was a bumper agricultural harvest. In 1981, natural calamities were relatively severe throughout the region, drought persisted in the hilly areas in the southern part of the region, and areas along the Huanghe River were hit by great floods. Due to the implementation of the party's various policies in the rural areas and the further establishment and perfection of the various forms of the production responsibility system, the production enthusiasm of the broad masses of cadres and people was unprecedentedly high. They have persisted in scientific farming and firmly grasped key

measures to increase production, and waged an antidisaster struggle with the revolutionary spirit of being fearless. Particularly during the great floods of the Huanghe River, leaders at all levels personally arrived at the front-line, organizing 180,000 masses along the river and PLA soldiers stationed there to launch the tense struggle against floods and carry out emergency work. They have eventually overcome the natural calamities and reaped a bumper agricultural harvest.

Last year, the region's total agricultural output was some 759 million yuan, showing an increase of 6.2 percent over the preceding year. Total grain output was 2.52 billion jin, setting the highest record in history. Total output of oil-bearing crops was 75 million jin, an increase of 4.9 percent over 1980. Total beetroot output was 125 million jin, showing a decrease of 6.3 percent over 1980. The total afforested area was 270,000 mu and seedlings were grown in an area of 46,000 mu. The region has obtained results in fighting against natural disasters and protecting livestock. In the face of drought which lasted for 20 months, the number of big domestic animals rose by 5.2 percent. The number of sheep at the end of the year was only reduced by 6.6 percent. Although the number of pigs at the end of the year showed a slight decrease over that of the preceding year, the percentage of pigs sold increased by 9 percent. The region's total amount of beef, mutton and pork increased by 6.5 percent. We have obtained new developments in pasture building. There was also development in the commune members' domestic sideline occupation. The internal structure of agriculture is now being readjusted, and diversification is gradually accounting for a higher proportion in the total agricultural output. The idea of developing production by scientific methods has gradually gained ground among the masses, and good results have been scored in importing and popularizing new varieties and new technology. The commune and brigade enterprises are healthily developing in the course of readjustment. The water conservancy, electricity, farming machinery, meteorology and other departments have made new contributions in the course of serving agriculture.

Since this spring, the region, prefectures, municipalities and counties have sent a large number of cadres to the grassroots to investigate and study the new conditions and new problems which cropped up in the new situation. Focusing on establishing and perfecting the production responsibility system, they have carried out propaganda and education in "one uphold," "two unchanged policies" and "taking the interest of the three into account." They have carried out preliminary rectification of the leadership groups, implemented the production plans, signed procurement contracts and supplemented measures for increasing production. After fulfilling the spring sowing task in good time, the broad masses have promptly strengthened field tending. In order to grasp well paddy rice production, the region has convened two forums on drawing water from the Huanghe River and nursing and planting of seedlings. The forums summed up experiences of paddy rice production and exchanged specific measures for promoting paddy rice production under the new circumstances whereby the production responsibility system has been generally implemented. The task of transplanting rice seedlings was completed by the end of May and the situation of growth is satisfactory.

In order to seriously implement the "resolution on launching the all-people voluntary afforestation campaign" adopted at the fourth session of the Fifth NPC, the all-people voluntary afforestation campaign and spring afforestation work were extensively launched in the urban and rural areas throughout the region. Leaders at all levels have taken the lead, and the broad masses of army men and people have worked together, whipping up an upsurge of afforestation which is both great in strength and impetus, and practical. The region's spring afforestation totalled an area of 368,000 mu, showing an increase of 91 percent over the corresponding period in the preceding year. Seedlings were grown in an area of 42,000 mu, overfulfilling the whole year's plan and showing an increase of 91 percent over the corresponding period in the preceding year. Seedlings were grown in an area of 42,000 mu, overfulfilling the whole year's plan and showing an increase of 11.1 percent over the corresponding period in the preceding year. Trees planted on four sides totalled 5,700, an increase of 27 percent over the corresponding period of the preceding year. The number of people participating in the voluntary afforestation campaign totalled 2.3 million, and all counties and municipalities throughout the region have fulfilled the whole year's task.

At present, a vivid and prosperous atmosphere prevails in the vast rural areas. However, drought still persists in the hilly areas of the southern part of the region, and natural calamities such as fierce wind, low temperature, freezing weather and hailstones appeared in certain areas. A grade-5.7 earthquake was also recorded in Haiyuan County in April. The region, prefectures and counties have already taken disaster-relief measures. With the help of the state, the masses in the disaster-stricken areas have carried forward the spirit of self-reliance, actively launched salvation through production, made good arrangements for livelihood and tried every possible means to restore production. The broad masses of cadres and people in the region must firmly establish the idea of fighting against the natural calamities in order to reap a bumper harvest, and strive for a good agricultural production this year.

Industrial production progressed in the course of overcoming difficulties. Industrial production in 1981 progressed toward a good orientation in the course of incessantly overcoming difficulties. Orders for many products acutely dropped as a result of the large proportion of heavy industrial production in the region's industrial structure and the state's decision on reducing the scale of the capital construction front. At the beginning of last year, more than 300 enterprises were operating with insufficient tasks and the order for products decreased to a very large extent, of which orders for machinery decreased by two-thirds and orders for tires decreased by 56 percent. In the face of such a difficult situation, we have strengthened specific leadership over industrial production and strengthened production management. We have attached importance to developing light industry and continued to readjust the orientation of service of the heavy industrial products; we have actively implemented the economic responsibility system and pushed forward reorganization and amalgamation; we have speeded up coordination among production, supply and marketing and cleared the circulation channels; we have straightened out enterprises in an all-round way

and carried out large-scale financial inspections among the enterprises; we have helped the enterprises solve existing problems and opened up more employment opportunities and have adopted technological measures in the production of products which were in short supply, and so forth. By means of a series of work and with the concerted efforts of the workers and staff members of the region's industrial and communications front, the production situation improved from May on and production rose again after September. Last year, the region fulfilled a total industrial output of 1.23663 billion yuan, or 100.1 percent of the readjustment plan. Of this, light and textile industrial production increased by 1 percent and heavy industrial production turned out to be better than anticipated in the beginning of the year. Among the 52 kinds of products included in the state plan, 59.6 percent of them overfulfilled the year's production plan. The communications and transportation departments have also basically guaranteed the need for freight and passenger transportation.

In 1981, the region emphatically grasped the final stage of construction of the Yinchuan No 2 woolen mill and the Yinchuan wool fiber mill, and made use of the special loans for light and textile development and funds for tapping potential, renovating and restructuring to carry out technological transformation in a number of light industrial and textile enterprises. Last year, the region completed 43 reform projects and used 12.81 million yuan. These projects are expected to bring about an increase in output of 25 million yuan and a taxation increase of 4.7 million yuan. Last year, the production of 18 major light and textile products was increased to a very large extent: Sugar production increased by 56.4 percent, wool fabric by 21 percent, woolen blankets by 12.2 percent, leather shoes by 52.7 percent, cotton shoes by 33.3 percent and leather goods by 22.7 percent. More than 100 new varieties came into being in heavy industrial production and production began to rise again.

Since the beginning of this year, due to the fact that early arrangements had been made and that production was grasped at an earlier stage, many enterprises have paid attention to production equipment, worked in close connection with the consumers and opened up more opportunities for sales. As a result, work was practical and was in an active situation. Thus, a good situation prevailed in industrial production and industrial output began to rise gradually each month. From January to May, the region fulfilled a total industrial output of 546.4 million yuan, accounting for 42 percent of the year's plan. The most encouraging thing is that heavy and light industrial output grew at the same time, light industrial output increased by 14.3 percent and heavy industrial output increased by 12.1 percent. The situation in which heavy industrial production had been dropping for 2 consecutive years has come to a halt. In early April, the region conducted a regional industry and communications meeting to seriously implement the spirit of the national industry and communications meeting conducted by the State Council in Tianjin, further correct the guiding ideology for industrial production and shift the work focus of economic work onto improving economic returns. The broad masses of workers and staff members were greatly enlightened and are now striving to improve economic returns and fulfill the whole year's tasks.

The returns on capital construction investment were satisfactory. In 1981, the region fulfilled 201.43 million yuan of capital construction investment, a decrease of 33.8 percent over the preceding year. The weak links of the national economy were reinforced, and special arrangements were made for light and textile industry and financial and trade projects, cultural and educational projects, public health projects, workers' residential construction projects, urban construction projects and other projects. Investment in heavy industry decreased by 4.6 percent, light industry increased by 2.1 percent, communications and posts and telecommunications increased by 1.9 percent, finance and trade by 2.2 percent, science, education, culture and public health by 2.5 percent, and residential and urban construction by 3.5 percent. Because the capital construction front, in accordance with the demand for reduction of its scale, had reduced its construction scale, readjusted the investment orientation and paid attention to ensuring key points and putting projects into operation, the capital construction investment has brought about good returns. The region's newly added fixed assets totalled 186.83 million yuan, accounting for 92.7 percent of the year's investment. The newly increased production capacity or returns mainly were: 3,500 wool spindles, 30,000 tons of cement, grain storage capacity of 40 million jin, 520 beds for patients in hospitals; and 370,000 square meters of workers' residential housing. The region has strengthened management over projects which have been suspended and delayed and made better preparations prior to the construction of major projects. Certain construction work on the Ningxia petrochemical plant, a large-scale project imported from Japan, was carried out at high speed, and the quality of construction was good. In accepting, transporting, inspecting and operating the imported equipment, the Ningxia petrochemical plant adopted a cautious attitude, carried out meticulous work, devised a good system and worked in good order. It gained the commendation [of the] State Capital Construction Commission. The Petrochemical Ministry has conducted an on-the-spot meeting in our region, popularizing the management experience of the Ningxia petrochemical plant.

Commercial buying and selling was brisk and the foreign trade plans were overfulfilled. Regarding financial and trade work, we have upheld the principle of "developing the economy and ensuring supply and demand" which served to strengthen planned management and give play to the supplementary role of regulation by market mechanism. In 1981, formulated specific measures for developing nationality trade, made specific arrangements for major agricultural and animal husbandry procurement, made explicit stipulations on the scope of agricultural and sideline products sold at negotiated prices and price management, and readjusted and stabilized the procurement policy of agricultural and sideline products. The grain and oil procurement tasks were satisfactorily and speedily completed, and as of the end of this March, the total grain storage was 332 million jin, exceeding the year's plan by 18.6 percent. Grain procured at negotiated prices totalled 195 million jin, showing an increase of almost 200 percent over the corresponding period in the preceding year; procurement of fat totalled 13 million jin, exceeding the year's plan by 62.5 percent. Agricultural and sideline products procurement totalled 195 million yuan, showing an increase of 24 percent over 1980. Procurement of major agricultural and sideline products

such as pigs, lambs, fresh eggs, wool, sheepskin, honey, and so forth have overfulfilled quotas. Foreign trade procurement totalled 62.5 million yuan, showing an increase of 33 percent over 1980.

All grassroots enterprises of the commercial and supply and marketing systems throughout the province have trial-implemented the management responsibility system, improved business management and service, improved business methods, expanded the service network and strengthened nationality trade work. The region has allocated special funds for building a number of Hui nationality restaurants, Muslim bakeries, sales counters for nonstaple foodstuff, beef and mutton, abattoirs and freezers. Hui nationality workers and staff members were employed in the Muslim service centers and obvious Muslim symbols were added. In 1981, the region's social commodities retail sales volume totalled 835.85 million yuan, showing an increase of 6.5 percent over 1980. The supply of certain daily necessity products, women's and children's products and special nationality products was obviously improved. The sale of top and medium grade products grew at a tremendous speed.

The trade fair business was even more vigorous, the whole year's business volume totalled 76.73 million yuan, showing an increase of 50 percent over 1980. The turnover of grain, edible vegetable oil, meat, poultry, eggs, big livestock, sheep, pigs, leather sheets, means of production, daily use products and so forth showed great increases over the preceding year.

Financial revenue and expenditures balanced with a slight surplus. In 1981, due to a reduced number of enterprises, the region's financial revenue totalled 137.14 million yuan, accounting for 93.4 percent of the readjusted estimate, and showing a decrease of 29.7 percent over the preceding year. By means of strengthening financial management and strictly economizing on expenditures, the region's total expenditures were kept at 461.04 million yuan, accounting for 77.5 percent of the readjusted estimate and showing a decrease of 19.9 percent over the preceding year. Except for expenditures on cultural, educational and public health activities which were increased by 9.6 percent, all other expenditures showed a decrease over the preceding year. Under the circumstances that financial revenue had dropped by a very large extent, we maintained a balanced budget with a slight surplus mainly by controlling expenditures. The national bonds buying quota was also overfulfilled.

Various kinds of work such as science and technology, culture and education, public health, and so on, have been strengthened amid readjustments. Science and technology was further integrated with economic construction, and 33 important scientific research achievements were recorded, some of which already reached the highest domestic standard and 21 of which have already been utilized and popularized in actual production. At the same time, we have paid attention to bringing the technical personnel's initiative into play, showed concern for them and helped them solve certain practical problems, improved certain science and technology personnel's working and living conditions, and continued to push forward the system of promotion. Cultural work has paid attention to upholding the correct political orientation, improving the quality of literary and art work and creating a number of works which have a relatively high ideological and artistic standard.

More than 20 works of the regional writers and artists won prizes in the national literature and art assessment activities. Above 50 percent of the rural people's communes have set up cultural centers, enlivening cultural life in the rural areas. Educational work has attached importance to the popularization and improvement of primary education. Regarding schools in the hilly areas, we have shown our support by allocating funds, training teachers, and so on. The region has allocated a total sum of 9 million yuan to repair an area of 136,000 square meters of old and ruined secondary and primary school premises. We have begun to reform the structure of secondary education and have carried out preliminary readjustments in the structure of ordinary secondary schools. Universities and secondary technical schools have been developed. Nationality education has been strengthened and 72 Yui nationality primary schools have been established throughout the region. There was an obvious increase in the number of people joining the various kinds of sparetime schools. We have also obtained certain achievements in kindergarten education. The public health departments have done a great deal of work in improving the quality of treatment, taking precautions against and curing certain diseases, and in improving the people's physical conditions. The incidence of certain infectious diseases and local diseases has dropped to varying degrees. We have changed the appearance of many places by means of vigorously promoting public health campaigns and have cleaned many dirty corners. The principle of integrating popularization and improvement was upheld in physical education work. Some mass sports activities were launched and good results were achieved in some sports items. Many departments including the news, broadcasting and publications departments have done a good job of seriously popularizing the party's line, principles and policies and speeding up the four modernizations drive.

We have also obtained development in dealing with foreign nationals and organizations. Over the last few years, we have received some 300 foreign guests from about 30 countries. These guests included experts from the United Nations, the United States, Japan, India, Brazil, Tanzania and Yugoslavia who carried out agricultural, forestry, animal husbandry, sand-control, geological and seismological research in our region. There were also experts from the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, and West Germany who came to our region to install and experiment with the imported equipment, train personnel in the operation of such equipment and carry out technological exchanges. Some West German experts in farm machinery have also come to the region's Huangyangtan farm to demonstrate and instruct in the operation of farm machines. More than 600 people in the region have been sent to other countries to visit and carry out research, assist foreign countries, further their studies and sign construction contracts with other countries. Of these people, more than 60 medical personnel, divided into three groups, were sent to the People's Republic of Benin; and 450 or more people were sent to the Yemen Arab Republic to execute construction and installation contracts. These activities helped to strengthen our friendly ties with people of various nations and accelerated the region's economic development.

The livelihood of the urban and rural people has been gradually improved. Thanks to a bumper harvest in agriculture, the per capita net income of the commune members in 1981 amounted to 208 yuan, a 16.9 percent increase

over 1980, topping all previous records. In terms of collective distribution, the number of production teams whose per capita income exceeded 300 yuan increased by more than 100 percent over that of 1980. New housing units with a floor area of nearly 2 million square meters were finished in the rural areas. Great efforts were made in cities and towns to explore new possibilities in employment and some 21,000 jobs were provided to youths waiting for employment. The total wages and salaries of the regional staff and workers employed by units owned by the whole people increased by 4.29 percent over the previous year. The staff members and teachers of middle and primary schools and the staff and workers of medical, public health and physical culture departments and affiliated organizations were given a pay increase. Social purchasing power registered another increase and housing conditions continuously improved to some extent. By the end of last year, the savings deposits in both town and country throughout the region had reached 228 million yuan, an increase of 33 percent over the previous year. Of this, rural savings deposits amounted to 64.23 million yuan, an increase of 36 percent over the previous year.

The political situation has been further stabilized and social order has taken a turn for the better. Since last year, the people's governments at various levels have conscientiously studied and implemented the guidelines of the sixth plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and penetratingly studied the "resolution on certain questions in the history of our party since the founding of the PRC." They have stepped up ideological and political work, extensively launched activities of learning from Lei Feng and establishing new mores and of "five stresses and four beautifuls" and vigorously advocated socialist spiritual civilization. The spiritual outlook of the people has changed to some extent. Socialist morality and practice have been promoted and the relations between the party and masses, between the cadres and masses, between the army and people and between nationalities have been further strengthened. In March this year, an "all-people civility and courtesy month" activity was launched extensively in town and country throughout the region. Centering on the four major problems of "dirty environment, chaotic order and poor and insufficient service," we have done a lot of work and achieved marked results. The masses commented: "We have seen with our own eyes that our efforts to improve the dirty environment have been effective, our efforts to check chaotic order have been successful and our efforts to improve poor and insufficient service have been successful" and we firmly believe that we have great prospects to administer our party and country well. They unanimously held that although the "all-people civility and courtesy month" activity has ended, it is imperative to persevere in the civility and courtesy activity in order to further transform the social mood and improve social morality. The political and legal departments stepped up publicity on, and education in, democracy and the legal system and, by taking improvement of public security as the key link, concentrated on reorganizing those localities and units where security and order were relatively poor. With respect to those criminals who seriously endangered public security and social order, the political and legal departments strictly and promptly dealt with them according to law, thus dealing a powerful blow at the various criminal activities. In society healthy tendencies are in the ascendant and unhealthy

tendencies have become less flagrant and the sense of security of the masses has been strengthened to some extent. A stable political situation and improvement of social order accord with the aspirations of the broad masses of people and contributed to the stability and development of economic construction.

In various activities, such as safeguarding the four modernizations drive, supporting industrial and agricultural production, engaging in afforestation and safeguarding social order, the numerous commanders and fighters of the Ningxia military region, the PLA units stationed in Ningxia and the people's police as well as the militia have scored marked successes. Heroic and model figures warmly praised by the broad masses have emerged in large numbers. Particularly during the catastrophic flood of the Huanghe River, they went into action without delay and persevered in fighting the flood day and night, bringing into play their role as a mainstay. The people's government at various levels have also done a lot of work in supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to the family members of revolutionary army men and martyrs, making proper arrangements for demobilized soldiers and providing disaster relief.

Dear representatives and comrades.

While reviewing our achievements over the past year, it should also be pointed out that there are a lot of outstanding problems in our practical work. They find concentrated expression in poor economic results. Serious losses and waste exist in the fields of production, capital construction and circulation. Take industry for example. Compared with 1980, output value for 1981 dropped by 14.7 percent, the profit created and profit delivered to the state dropped by more than 70 percent, the circulating capital employed increased by 3.6 percent, labor productivity of full-time laborers dropped by 13.3 percent and losses increased by 120 percent. Since the regional work conference on industry and communications this year, things have taken a slight turn for the better. The various departments and enterprises have tried every possible means to improve the economic results, but they have not been sufficiently quick in their actions and have not been able to effect sufficiently great changes. In our economic cooperation with Shanghai and Tianjin, we have not worked with all our energy and in a down-to-earth manner, with the result that we have failed to make great progress and attain substantial results. In agricultural production, we suffered from a severe drought in some parts of the mountain areas this year so that spring-sown crops were not sown in time. The masses in some localities are still leading a very poor life. After implementing the production responsibility system, we have not been able to promptly keep abreast of the new situation in our ideological and political work and organizational and management measures. Some cadres have slackened leadership over the work, erroneously considering that "after the implementation of the systems of fixed production quotas and reward, it is unnecessary to pay attention to ideological work" and that "after the implementation of the system of fixing output quotas for individual households, cadres are no longer needed." Some have not given sufficient protection to collective property. There was a short supply of vegetables last winter and this

spring. The price of vegetables on the market went up, adversely affecting the people's livelihood. Financial revenue dropped for 2 years running and we had to rely chiefly on state allowances for expenditure. Efforts should be made to bring about further changes in the passive financial and economic situation. The tasks of exploring new possibilities in providing jobs for youths awaiting employment are still very arduous. Government organs and various departments are overstaffed and there is redundancy in the administrative structure. We have not done very well in going down to the grassroots units to conduct investigation and study. We have done our work in a general manner. We have not been resolute and practical in handling some problems. Our work efficiency is low. With respect to these problems, it is necessary for us to conscientiously sum up our experience and lessons and adopt strong measures to solve them.

2. Principal Tasks in Economic Work in 1982

The primary task of the government at various levels is to do a good job of economic work. The general guiding ideology for regional economic work in 1982 should be centered around the improvement of economic performance. We should organize production, construction and circulation according to the state plan and social needs and integrate the economic results with the rate of growth; we should resolutely implement the principle of "providing food and engaging in construction" and integrate good arrangement of production and construction with gradual improvement of the people's livelihood; we should integrate the task of building socialist material civilization with the task of building socialist spiritual civilization; and we should, in accordance with the guiding ideology of "taking the whole country into account," carry out the principle of giving due consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual and correctly integrate the interests of the state and the collective on the one hand with the interests of the individual on the other. The principal tasks in economic work this year are as follows:

First, we should strive for the continuous development of agriculture by relying on correct policies and on science.

According to the state plan, the total agricultural output value of our region in 1982 is scheduled at 766 million yuan and the total grain output at 2.44 billion jin. Compared with the actual output in 1981, there is still some leeway. However, owing to frequent natural disasters in the first half of this year, we should never treat it lightly.

The key to achieving sustained increase in agricultural production this year still lies in policies and science. It is necessary to continuously implement the various policies laid down since the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, adhere unswervingly to the path of socialist collectivization and public ownership of the means of production and adhere unswervingly to the system of production responsibility in agriculture. It is necessary to conscientiously sum up, improve and stabilize the responsibility system. The various forms of responsibility system that have been instituted should not be changed so long as they

help to develop production, consolidate the collective economy and enjoy the support of most people. It is necessary to strengthen the leading bodies of communes and production brigades and institute the system of personal responsibility among cadres at the commune and brigade levels in order to make clear the duties incumbent on each person or post and definitely put an end to the state of paralysis or semiparalysis in some leading bodies. It is necessary to proceed from reality and to conscientiously study and solve the new conditions and problems that emerge following the implementation of the responsibility system. It is necessary to formulate concrete management methods for collective property such as houses, warehouses, farm machinery, tools, water conservation and electric facilities and to strictly check acts of willfully seizing and indiscriminately using collective cultivated land and all other public property. We should conscientiously carry out the "regulations on requisition of land for state construction" and definitely strengthen management over the work of requisitioning land. Acts such as building houses, burying the dead and digging up the soil on land that is contracted are strictly prohibited. Arrangements of production must be subordinated to the unified planning of the state no matter what form of responsibility system is being implemented. It is imperative to fulfill the tasks of growing and selling major crops such as grain, oil-bearing crops, beet and vegetables according to the state plan. We should coordinate the tasks specified in the state plan with the arrangements of production by the peasants by means of signing economic contracts from one level to another. It is necessary to frequently educate the peasants to love the state and the collective, give due consideration to the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, accept planned guidance and exert themselves to support socialist construction.

It is necessary to further readjust the production mix and publicize the idea of agriculture of a wider scope in line with the requirements of the overall development of agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, [sideline] occupation and fishery. In line with the principle that "we should never relax grain production but should actively develop diversified undertakings" and in light of the actual conditions and different features in our region, we should gradually build the area irrigated by the Huanghe River into an economic zone with commodity grain playing a primary role and characterized by the comprehensive development of agriculture, industry and commerce; and gradually build the mountain area in the south into an economic zone with fresh animal products and commodity oil-bearing crops playing a primary role and characterized by self-sufficiency in grain and the integration of agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry. In developing grain production, primary attention should be paid to scientific farming, intensive cultivation and increase of per unit area yield. In areas irrigated with water from the Huanghe River, stress should be laid on the transformation of low-yield and mid-yield land. Production in the mountain areas should be improved steadily. While ensuring increased grain production throughout the region, it is necessary to lay equal stress on developing diversified undertakings by the collectives as well as individuals in light of the actual local conditions and to explore new possibilities in production in order to develop the range and quality of agricultural production. Efforts should be made to fully utilize natural resources and labor force and

engage in large-scale crop-planting, breeding and the processing of agricultural and sideline products. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over, and actively support, enterprises run by communes and production brigades in order to manage them well.

Planting trees everywhere and making the country green is a glorious undertaking of building socialism which benefits future generations. It is also a major strategic measure for administering the mountains and rivers and protecting and improving the ecological environment. The government and the afforestation committees at various levels should conduct the activities of afforesting and making the mountains and rivers green on a regular and long-term basis and pay close attention to its implementation. The focal point of afforestation in the whole region is to do a good job of afforesting the farmland and roads in the irrigated areas and of "planting trees, grass or shrubs" in the mountain areas and to conscientiously pay attention to building shelter-forests in Xiji County. A leading comrade of the central authorities has written important instructions on the shelter-forest project in Xiji County. We should make conscientious efforts to develop the project in a down-to-earth manner in order to win honor for our country. The various prefectures, municipalities and counties should make clear the main orientation of our work, pay attention to the typical examples, and use the experience of selected units to promote work in the entire area in order to provide overall guidance. It is necessary to plant trees scientifically, improve the quality of afforestation and strengthen management and protection of forests. We should penetratingly conduct education in forest law, institute village regulations and people's pledges, practice the system of reward and punishment and resolutely implement the policy toward afforestation and the regulations on protecting forests and trees and prohibiting indiscriminate felling of trees.

In animal husbandry it is necessary to readjust the livestock structure, pay attention to improvement of breeds and reproduction and improve the rate of commodities. Efforts should be made to strengthen management over livestock breeding, develop and coordinate feed production, do a good job of disease prevention and prohibit indiscriminate slaughter of farm animals. While vigorously developing pig-raising and sheep-breeding by the collective and the individual, it is necessary to develop the production of milch cows, goats, bees and rabbits. We should adhere to the principle of "overall planning, extended protection, rational utilization and key construction," build the grasslands still better and continuously raise grazing capacity. There is great potential for aquatic breeding in our region and we should pay attention to the production of aquatic products. We should step up agricultural scientific research and the work of popularizing technology by proceeding from the reality of developing agriculture, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline occupations and fishery in our region. With respect to the achievements in scientific research, it is necessary to promptly popularize the main production. Attention should be paid to summing up the advanced technology of the masses, extensively launching a mass activity of popularizing science and, through running technical training classes and holding discussion meetings on technology by the peasant households, passing on and exchanging science and technology, training key technical personnel and improving the standard of scientific farming.

Continued attention should be paid to the work of surveying agricultural resources and drawing up plans for agricultural zoning and the use of land. It is necessary to adhere to natural law and economic law, bring into play our superiority in production in light of the local actual conditions and to do a good job of ecological balance. We should conscientiously sum up and improve the experience in building the four base counties of Guyuan, Yanchi, Xiji and Pingluo and bring into full play the exemplary role of the base counties in the agricultural modernization drive.

Second, it is necessary to straighten out the guiding ideology of agricultural production, make efforts to improve the economic results and strive for a genuine rate of growth.

With respect to the industrial production plan this year, viewed from the progress of the past 5 months, it is possible to achieve a rate of growth through our efforts. The key lies in the fact that the task of improving the economic results is extremely arduous. According to statistics, by the end of May, total industrial output value had fulfilled 42 percent of the annual plan. However, the task of creating profit was not well accomplished and the economic results were quite unsatisfactory. The various localities and departments and all staff and workers on the industrial and communications fronts should attach great importance to this matter and exert all our strength to put an end to this state of affairs. We should never treat it lightly.

Is it possible to greatly improve the economic results and blaze new trails? This is a crucial question in implementing the guidelines of the national work conference on industry and communications held this year. Premier Zhao Ziyang explicitly pointed out: "At present, it is necessary to stress straightening out the guiding ideology of industrial production. That is to say, it is necessary to pay attention to the economic results and to have a solid rate of growth." What are economic results? He said: "When stressing the economic results, it is first of all necessary, I think, to make clear this point of view, that is, it is necessary to produce more products that accord with the demands of society with the least possible consumption of living labor and materials." This makes it necessary for the entire economic field to regard the improvement of economic results as the central link.

Genuine efforts should be made to shift the guiding ideology onto the improvement of economic results. In the past we onesidedly stressed increasing output value without paying attention to the economic results. For a long time in the past, we have formed a force of habit, that is, we did not bother to study the needs of society and neither did we bother whether our products are of any use value. As a result, we suffered losses because some products were unsalable and kept in stock for a long time. The fulfillment of production tasks was only a false reputation while the state and people suffered losses. Naturally, that does not in the least mean that we do not need speed, neither does it mean that the lower the speed the better. What we need is speed with good results and the integration of results with speed.

It should be explicitly pointed out here that the shift from one-sidedly stressing speed to improvement of economic results constitutes a fundamental change in the guiding ideology in our economic work. This change profoundly reflects the requirements of the basic socialist economic law. Our purpose in building socialism is to constantly meet the growing needs of the people for material and cultural life. That is to say, our products should be in accord with the demands of society. Only by meeting the needs of society will it be possible for enterprises to have prospects of development, to readily market their products, to increase their income, to accumulate funds for the four modernizations program and to strive for a fundamental turn for the better in the financial and economic situation. Therefore, the leading cadres at various levels throughout the region, particularly the leading cadres at various levels who are in charge of the economic work, should get onto the right path ideologically and firmly grasp the improvement of economic results.

First of all, we must vigorously turn out more salable goods to meet the social needs. To this end, it is necessary to make thorough investigation, sort out the products which are now being made and make a correct judgment to see what should be kept in production and what should not be. We must energetically develop, improve and tap the latent productive capability of all readily marketable goods and any goods which might be competitive after improvements have been made. Meanwhile, we must make arrangements to tackle with concerted efforts the key problems of some goods which are badly needed in society, but are not salable because of their poor craftsmanship. We must make these goods better in quality and rich in variety to try to find a good market within a limited time. Some low-quality products with high energy consumption which have long been kept in stock or have long been operating at a loss, production must be stopped or switched to another mode of production. We should no longer take a wait-and-see attitude towards such unmarketable goods. We should not always lean on the government's backing. The Regional Economic Commission must study how to work out a new plan for making readjustments in industry and draw up plans for upgrading industrial products. We must strive to make the regional major industrial products catch up with the national advanced level within 2 to 3 years and put them into production on a long-term basis to gain better economic returns.

Second, we must make proper arrangements in the technical transformation of existing enterprises to meeting the social needs. This transformation must aim at yielding fast results and big economic returns by making small investments. In promoting effective technical transformation, we should make use of the limited materials and funds for the enterprises which can turn out the most profitable run-of-the-mill goods. Two things are to be avoided--the problem of egalitarianism and imposing uniformity on all enterprises. In 1982 we have a total fund of more than 40 million yuan for technical transformation and the updating of equipment. These funds will be distributed and used for transforming 30 or more enterprises to improve efficiency, increase variety, reduce energy consumption and promote labor protection. Anyhow, we must step up our production by concentrating the main effort on major enterprises. It is anticipated that when these key

enterprises are completed with the renovation of production techniques, there will be an increase of more than 70 million yuan in output value, while the profit and amount of tax to be paid will be up to more than 10 million yuan. In making arrangements for technical transformation, we must include the expenses for scientific research. We must give full play to the role of scientific research, trial-manufacture, popularizing experience, renovation and increase of production and take them as some thing to be combined. We must put in order some projects which were put into operation in the past by taking over or making new arrangements for some projects which have been arbitrarily switched for other purposes, or have caused losses and waste, or else have been delayed from being put into operation for a long period of time.

Technical transformation must be made helpful to stepping up readjustment in industry. We must give full support to the products which it is planned to develop for quick and big economic returns in order to meet the needs of the people, such as products of the light and textile industry, food-stuffs, daily necessities, products in short supply, products for agriculture, export goods, special local products and processing items.

Third, we must seriously handle properly the problem of linking up production, supply and marketing and improve production conditions. At present, the contradictions in the problem of linking up production, supply and marketing remain acute. We presume such contradictions will become more acute after introduction of the policy decision to break through the economic blockades between one area and another. We should in the first place demand that the quality of industrial products of our region be up to standard. This is vital to all. But we must realize that differences do exist in quality between our products and those of the advanced areas. All parties concerned must proceed from actual conditions and take the interests of the whole into account. We call on industrial enterprises to turn out products that are up to standard. This is a prerequisite. But we must also give aid to them to promote their products and find a good market. It is not right to passively protect these enterprises by means of administrative measures because all restrictions of economic blockade between one area and another have been lifted. We must give aid to up-to-standard products, otherwise, we are wrong. In making comparison with products in other parts of our country, if our products are up to the required quality, and up to the state standard, and if the prices are reasonable, then the commercial and material departments as well as industrial enterprises must give priority to such products in supply and marketing. We should not seek far and wide for what lies close at hand. This will put more pressure on transportation and affect economic results in an all-round way. We must strive to develop transport and communications. Particularly we must examine the monthly plan of shipping out coal on time and carry it out seriously. In order to support the areas of minority people in the fields of techniques and equipment according to the demands put forth by the state, we must make full use of our advantages to promote better economic returns in industrial production.

We must bring the role of the leading groups in coordinating industry and commerce at all levels into full play. All relevant sectors must seriously implement the items studied and decided by the leadership groups. We must keep our promise and foster the ideas of observing economic laws and regulations and strictly adhere to the terms of economic contracts. We must compensate for economic losses incurred by breaches of contracts and must investigate the major cases and find out who is responsible.

Fourth, we must correctly handle the distribution relations between the state, the enterprise and the individual. In the past, we practiced sharing profits, taking up sole responsibility for profits and losses in most enterprises and tried practicing paying taxes in lieu of handing over profits to the state in a small number of enterprises. Such practices are developing in the right direction. We must continue to adhere to it so as to ensure the continuity and steadiness of the policy. We must continue to sum up experiences and solve the existing problems. We must seriously implement the relevant stipulations of the State Council and further improve the financial contract system. To achieve this, the key lies in giving consideration to the interests of the state, the enterprise and the individual, and in fixing a rational base figure. We must mobilize the enthusiasm of the enterprises and the workers and staff, and ensure that the financial income of the state will increase by a relatively large margin. The enterprises themselves must strictly control and manage the granting of bonuses. The total amount of bonus in the whole region must be controlled within the set quota. Furthermore, the principle of distribution according to work must be implemented so as to redress the practice of egalitarianism. We must pay attention to awarding the enterprises and the staff and workers who have made contributions to improve economic returns. However, we must not reward those who manufacture in a rough and slipshod way without paying attention to quality, and those who incur losses and overstock.

Fifth, we must do a good job of promoting an overall rectification of enterprises. The rectification of enterprises in our region has been planned and is at present in progress. We must seriously do a good job of it and must not do it perfunctorily and superficially. At present, we must pay attention to doing a good job of three things:

We must do a good job of rectifying and constructing leadership groups. All enterprises that have started rectification and all key enterprises of the region must act in accordance with the spirit of the relevant documents of the central authorities and the national conference on the industrial and communications front. In the second half of the year, we must solve the existing problems among the leadership groups and establish a strong leadership core. We must seriously implement the regulations for factory directors, establish a sound congress system for all staff and workers and strengthen democratic management. We must grasp the training of the existing cadres, and enhance their political consciousness, professional skill and management level.

We must do a good job of the basic work. We must establish a sound position responsibility system, a technical responsibility system headed by the chief

engineer and a financial responsibility system headed by the chief accountant. We must set technical, technological and quality standards. We must do a good job of original records so that all rules and regulations will be perfect, and rewards and punishments will be clear. We must seriously implement the "regulations on awards and punishments of enterprise staff and workers" and be resolute in putting an end to the confused situation.

We must do a good job of the region's rectification work. All prefectures and departments must integrate work on key points with work in other areas. While sending investigation groups to work at a selected spot to help rectify the key enterprises, we must grasp the rectification of enterprises in the entire area. All enterprises must act in accordance with the CCP Central Committee and the State Council's "resolution on carrying out overall rectification of state industries and enterprises" and organize the strengthening of the masses to carry out rectification. We must rectify the leadership groups and overcome laxness in work on the one hand, while rectifying the labor organizations, implementing control over fixed numbers of staff and quotas, strengthening labor discipline, launching activities to study and catch up with the advanced in a thoroughgoing manner, promoting safety in production, fulfilling production tasks in an all-round way and striving to enhance economic returns on the other. All prefectures, municipalities, counties and departments must promote work in all areas by drawing upon experience gained in the work on key points, promote rectification of enterprises and lay a firm foundation for rectification of enterprises in an all-round way by stages and in groups.

Sixth, we must strengthen organizational and management work of production. We must hold management meetings regularly and put an end to the past practice of paying attention to output value only regardless of economic results. We must carry out an overall investigation and examination in accordance with the 16 economic technological targets stipulated by the State Council and organize appraisals and competitions. The report on economic indices and statistics stipulated by the state is a new task which is very demanding. All prefectures, departments and enterprises must report to their superiors promptly and accurately.

3. Shorten construction time and increase investment results.

Plans for capital construction in 1982 have already been made and transmitted to lower levels. All units must carry out construction strictly according to these plans and the progress stipulated in them. We must guarantee key projects and increase economic returns. We must not construct projects which are not brought into the orbit of these plans or that increase the amount of work. The construction bank and other departments concerned should strengthen inspection and supervision.

We should grasp firmly the progress of construction, shorten construction time, increase quality and lower the cost of construction. This is the key to increasing economic returns on investment in capital construction. We should set reasonable time limits for completion and acceptance of construction projects. We should make proper arrangements for investment,

materials, equipment and construction forces and should not leave anything behind. Various departments should coordinate to ensure that projects will be completed, accepted and put into operation on time. We should also guarantee the quality of projects. We should consolidate in a planned way construction enterprises and construction material enterprises. We should implement the economic responsibility system and establish the contract system. We should properly handle the economic relations between executive enterprises and production units, and the construction period, quality and general accounts should be stated in contracts. We must strictly follow ratings and standards for charges of the state budget, strive to economize on raw materials, continue to carry out emulation activities to complete projects with excellent quality, raise the management level and increase labor productivity.

We should improve original design to achieve better design quality. Design personnel should persist in implementing the principle of making economical and applicable designs. They should make contributions in lowering the cost of construction and increasing economic returns.

4. Actively develop foreign and domestic trade and do a good job in financial work.

We should also implement the principle of taking planned economy as the dominant factor and regulation by market mechanism as a supplementary one in the field of circulation, and resolutely implement the state's policy of state monopoly in purchasing and marketing grain and oil. In regard to agricultural and sideline products of the secondary category such as pigs and sheep for food, we should carry out guaranteed purchase and planned purchase according to verified basic figures for purchase and delivery to the state. In regard to important agricultural and sideline products of the third category, we should make known to lower levels purchase plans and sign agricultural and commercial contracts with production teams, groups and households according to the basic purchase figures. We must guarantee the fulfillment of guaranteed purchases and purchase plans and the tasks of state allocation. We should adopt effective measures to grasp firmly and properly the purchase and supply of vegetables. Suburban vegetable production teams should guarantee the area of land for growing vegetables, link production with supply according to plans, and sign relevant contracts. If they have not been able to fulfill tasks of sales as stipulated in the contracts, they should not be allowed to sell the vegetables themselves. In regard to financial subsidies for vegetable enterprises, we should promptly formulate management methods in the light of market supply in order to ensure the supply of vegetables for towns, cities and industrial and mining districts.

We should seriously implement the State Council's decision on widening channels of commodity circulation between cities and rural areas and increasing the supply of manufactured goods to rural areas, reform the circulation system, reduce the intermediate links, speed up turnover of funds and lower expenditure for circulation. We should gradually consolidate grassroots enterprises in a planned way, strengthen management, and improve the attitude of service and the quality of service. Commercial

departments should further straighten out their management ideas, and strengthen market surveys and forecasts in order to provide information for production departments, become good advisors to them, energetically support production and increase purchases. We should widen circulation channels, properly arrange the market in urban and rural areas and increase sales with efforts. We should change the system of circulating manufactured goods according to division of work between urban and rural areas into a new system of circulation according to division of work in commodity production and breaking through the limits between cities and rural areas, actively open up new channels for increasing the supply of manufactured goods to rural areas and do a good job in purchasing agricultural and sideline products. We should give priority to rural areas in supplying manufactured goods which are needed both by cities and rural areas and give priority to towns, cities and industrial and mining districts in supplying nonstaple food which is needed both by cities and rural areas in order to meet the needs of the people's livelihood in cities and rural areas.

We should increase exports with efforts. While striving to fulfill state plans, foreign trade departments should, under the guidance of the principle of "coordinating all the activities of the nation like pieces in a chess game," actively develop economic exchanges with foreign countries, gradually restructure export products, increase the export of coal, gypsum, mechanical and electrical appliances and products of the light and textile industries and increase foreign exchange. We should make use of all favorable conditions and develop in a planned way the use of foreign funds, technical importation and exports.

We should continue to do a good job in foreign affairs and gradually develop tourism. We should increase the export of manpower and various exchanges with foreign countries in a planned way in order to promote friendly intercourse with people of various countries and to enhance the economic development of our region.

We should strengthen management of the market and prices. We should seriously implement the State Council's circular concerning resolutely stabilizing prices and strengthen regular inspection and supervision of market prices. The prices of retail commodities which are fixed by the state must not be raised. We must immediately solve problems such as giving short measures, substituting goods of fine quality with those of poor quality, raising prices at random or raising prices under disguise, whenever they are discovered. We must severely punish those who are involved in serious cases. We should reestablish the ranges and prices of negotiated-price agricultural and sideline products, make clear various ranges and stipulate the upper price limits.

We should strive to increase sources of income and reduce expenditure in order to ensure balance between income and reduce expenditure in order to ensure balance between income and expenditure. We should continue to do this year's financial work according to the requirements of ensuring "two balances and one steadiness." We must ensure financial income and the fulfillment of tasks of delivery to the state. We must fulfill the annual plan for the financial budget. We must grasp firmly the work of increasing

production and practicing economy. We should proceed from developing production in every way to enliven the economy, increase economic returns, open up new financial sources and increase income. At the same time, we should pay attention to reducing expenditure, do things according to our capability and stress the results of spending money. In order to ensure this year's balance between financial income and expenditure, we must concentrate our efforts on grasping firmly four things: 1) try in every way to increase economic returns and to increase profits. 2) Strictly control losses. All enterprises that incur losses, particularly those that incur big losses, should be controlled according to verified amounts of losses and should strive to reduce losses. 3) Strengthen financial inspection and supervision. We should continue to carry out general financial inspection of enterprises, eliminate "bad debts, fraud, drips and leaks," clear up unpaid profit tax and reduce expenditure of administrative work. 4) Strengthen taxation work. We should resolutely collect taxes that should be collected. Governments and financial departments at all levels should carefully check on investment increases, income decreases and expenditure increases and loan increases.

We should strengthen financial management, reduce the amount of bank notes in circulation and do a good job in credit balance. Banks at all levels should increase urban and rural savings, actively develop insurance and credit business, do a good job in managing and using funds, increase economic returns and strictly control the expenditure on purchase of social groups. We should comprehensively arrange funds which are not included in the state budget, bring them into the orbit of plans and use them in a reasonable way. We must strengthen leadership and do a good job to ensure the overall fulfillment of the tasks of purchasing treasury bonds assigned to our region.

5. Strengthen scientific, technological, cultural, educational and health work in order to promote the development of economic construction.

We should seriously implement the policy of harmoniously developing science and technology side by side with economy and the society in order to enhance the development of the productive forces. At present, we should concentrate our efforts on increasing economic returns and centering round weak links in the economic field, strive to develop new products, new processes, new techniques, new materials, improve the properties of products, speed up improvements, lower the cost of production and increase the competitiveness of products. We should pay special attention to solving important essential technical problems in developing agriculture and light industry and in readjusting the service orientation of the machine-building industry. We must have good cooperation and properly organize the scientific and technological forces in different sectors. We should determine what items we are going to tackle, divide up the work with responsibility and gradually carry out what we have planned. Scientific and technological departments and institutions of higher learning should strengthen their technological cooperation with production departments. They should analyze together the existing technological situation, production levels and development trends and in connection with problems that need a prompt solution, grasp firmly the popularization of the existing results of scientific and technological

research and immediately turn them into productive forces. Besides, we should study new problems in the light of the long-term plans of economic development and train technical forces. We should actively run on a trial basis and develop various kinds of institutions that combine scientific research with production. By means of the contract system of jointly carrying out scientific research, technical transfer with compensation, technical service and advice, and the responsibility system of linking agricultural technology with output, we should make scientific research more popular and give better play to the role of science and technology.

Educational work is an investment in developing intellectual resources. This involves the future of the modernization program. Governments at all levels should earnestly strengthen leadership over educational work, continue to increase funds for education according to possibility and gradually suit the investments on developing intellectual resources to the development of the economy and construction. The main tasks of our region's educational work are to implement the policy of overall moral, intellectual and physical development, make primary education universal, consolidate and improve junior and senior middle school education, readjust and restructure senior middle school education, develop with great efforts vocational and technical education, seriously do a good job in secondary technical education and higher education, earnestly strengthen national education and preschool education, energetically develop spare-time industrial and agricultural education and encourage self-education. We should grasp firmly the work of training teachers, raise the teaching level and improve the quality of education.

The cultural and art department must seriously implement the policy of literature and art serving the people and serving socialism, strive to make literary and art creation flourishing, pay special attention to literary and art works that reflect actual life and possess national characteristics and do a good job in building rural culture suiting measures to local conditions. Professional literary and art organizations should be geared to the needs of rural areas, to industrial and mining districts, and particularly to remote mountainous districts and districts where the Hui minority nationality people live together in great numbers, and enliven the cultural life of the masses. We should encourage writers to go deep into the realities of life, to dare to explore, to actively assist mass literary and art activities and to praise heroic and model characters. Newspapers, radio, television and films should strengthen propaganda and education concerning the economic situation, upholding the four basic principles and socialist morals and encourage the people to have greater faith and higher revolutionary spirit, to promote unity and to work hard. We should extensively develop activities of mass physical culture, and strengthen training in order to acquire skills and improve the health of the people. Departments of physical culture at all levels should actively make preparations for participating in the national sports meet and strive to produce excellent results.

We should continue to uphold the principle of "taking prevention as the dominant factor" in health work, consolidate the results of health work carried out during the "civility and courtesy month," unfold the patriotic

health movement in an extensive, thorough going and protracted manner, and actively prevent and cure local diseases, common diseases and frequently-occurring diseases. We should seriously consolidate urban and rural medical institutions, raise the medical and service levels and improve rural health networks. We should actively develop the medical technique of combining the use of traditional Chinese medicine with western medicine and pay attention to training new medical workers. All departments and units should implement the system of "weekend cleaning and health day." Cadres at all levels should take the lead in doing voluntary sanitary work and making the environment beautiful so that our region's urban and rural sanitation will change substantially.

6. Gradually improve the people's livelihood on the basis of developing production.

To continuously meet the evergrowing needs of the people's material and cultural life is the purpose of our socialist construction. But we must point out that our national economy is being readjusted and the people's livelihood can only be gradually improved on the basis of good management and according to our financial resources, increase public facilities and continue to improve the people's housing conditions in cities and rural areas. Factories and enterprises should use welfare funds to increase the collective welfare of their staff and workers. We should attach importance to building rural areas and towns and gradually build key towns into economic and cultural centers and places for scientific and technological exchanges. We should strengthen leadership over commune members building houses and concentrate our efforts on solving problems such as planning and layouts, economizing on land and the supply of building materials. We should make proper arrangements for the production and livelihood of communes and production brigades affected by natural disasters, households with difficulties, and five-guarantee households.

We should actively open up more channels for employment. At present, there are still over 31,000 people in towns and cities of the region waiting for a job. It is estimated that from now on, about 16,000 youths will be added to this number each year. Therefore, the task of providing jobs for them is rather arduous. Governments at all levels must seriously implement the decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on opening up more channels, enlivening the economy and solving the problem of employment in towns and cities. We should suit measures to actual conditions, develop with great efforts commercial service trades that are closely related to the people's livelihood, light industry and handicraft production that need a lot of people, repair trades and production that utilizes waste materials in order to open up more channels for employment. We should continue to assist collective enterprises which have been voluntarily organized by the masses and the development of the individual economy. In regard to collectives and self-employed individuals who are engaged in production or service activities, we should help them sum up their experiences, and to consolidate and improve their work. They are engaged in work which is a necessary supplement to the socialist economy. They are in glorious posts and the party and the government will show concern for them and help them for a long time to come. They are welcomed by the people. They should keep their minds

on their work and do it well. Similar to the recruiting of workers by the state, getting organized to run businesses and engaging in individual labor are important outlets for youths waiting for employment. From now on, we should strengthen leadership in forming and consolidating labor service companies. We should formulate plans for them, publicize them and help them develop with great efforts.

Environmental protection is an important matter that concerns the ecological balance and the interests of the future generations. We should continue to strengthen propaganda and education about environmental protection, strictly enforce relevant rules and regulations, adopt forceful economic and administrative measures to solve existing problems within time limits and be strictly on guard against new pollution. We must stop production activities of enterprises and scientific research institutions which cause serious pollution and do not make [efforts to] remedy it promptly, and carry out investigations to find out who is responsible.

7. Persist protractedly in properly grasping the work of family planning.

The natural population growth rate in our region is very high and is the highest of the whole country. The population growth rate greatly exceeds the development of production. We must pay serious attention to it and attach great importance to it. Governments at all levels, various mass organizations and various trades and professions must seriously implement the instructions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council on doing a better job in family planning. We should earnestly strengthen leadership and carry out long-term, extensive and thorough propaganda and education. We should help the broad masses of people throughout the region understand the important strategic significance of family planning and controlling population growth, that population growth control and the development of material production must go side by side, and that only by so doing are we acting in the long-term and fundamental interests of all the Chinese people. We should help them to understand the urgency and difficulties in doing a good job of family planning. We must resolutely implement the "notice about publishing the provisional regulations concerning several questions on family planning" issued by the Regional CCP Committee and the regional people's government and turn family planning into conscious activities of the masses. Besides, we should strengthen technical guidance, properly do concrete organizational work and give a good supply of contraceptive medicine and tools. We must adopt effective measures to lower the natural population growth rate in our region.

The census is the foundation for formulating policies and for drawing up economic plans and plans for social development. We must carry out the census work well and accurately and must not disregard it. The third national census will soon start. Governments at all levels must seriously follow the state's unified plan, earnestly strengthen leadership, properly carry out publicity work and education, organize more competent forces, grasp firmly each key link and fulfill the task of the census on time setting high and strict demands on ourselves.

3. Strive to Build Up Socialist Spiritual Civilization

While concentrating our main strength on doing the economic work satisfactorily, we should strengthen the construction of socialist spiritual civilization in order to substantially raise the ideological consciousness of the broad masses of people and the broad ranks of cadres, heighten the unity between the Hui, Han and other nationalities, remarkably change the morality and general mood of our society, bring about a change for the better in the social order and public security and make remarkable progress in doing all our work, thus creating favorable conditions for the development of the national economy in our region.

First, we should conscientiously strengthen ideological and political work. At present the major tasks in our ideological and political work are adhering to the four basic principles; teaching the people of all nationalities to understand Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought, to love the motherland, the party and socialism, to safeguard the interests of the state and the collectives and public order and to consciously observe the state law and the labor discipline and further consolidating the ideological front of socialism. We should closely combine ideological and political work with the study and implementation of the party's line, principles and policies that have been formulated since the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, with education in the current economic situation and with the real state of the minds of the masses of the people. Thus we will be able to act in the manner of seeking truth from facts and in a relevant manner and really solve problems. We should give an account of what has happened in the past both in the political and in the economic fields and justly, forcefully and clearly explain to the masses of the people that it is under a very difficult situation that, since the third plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party and the state has done many great and good things for the people throughout the country. On the one hand, we have brought order out of chaos, established the correct ideological, political and organizational lines that have been supported by the masses of people, remedied the wrong, false and misjudged cases and vigorously solved the problems that have been left over by history. On the other hand, we have readjusted our national economy and cured as quickly as possible the tremendous wounds resulting from the decade of turmoil. At the same time, we have adopted every possible means and made every effort to improve the livelihood of our urban and rural people. Over the last 3 years, under the unified arrangement of the state, we have raised the total income of the rural people in our region by 145 million yuan, an increase of 47 yuan per capita, by means of raising the purchase prices of some agricultural and livestock products, reducing or remitting agricultural taxes in mountainous areas, providing free medical treatment, giving boarding allowances to the middle and primary school pupils who live in schools, providing school textbooks free of charge, giving free film shows and providing relief to the poor and those people in the areas afflicted by natural disasters. By means of raising the wages of some of the staff and workers, paying bonuses and giving food grain and oil price disparity allowances and foodstuff allowances, we have raised the total income of the staff and workers in our region by 159 million yuan, an average increase of 235 yuan for each staff member of worker. During the past 3 years, we have built 1.49 million

square meters of housing for our staff and workers and provided 95,000 job-awaiting youths with jobs. These are facts that are obvious to all and both the rural and the urban masses of people have actually benefited from them. All the areas, departments, enterprises and institutions should give a concrete account in the light of their actual condition of the economic benefits that the state has given to the people in improving their livelihood and by so doing educate the masses of people in the superiority of the socialist system. While propagating our achievements in a big way, we should also clearly and in the manner of seeking truth from facts, tell the masses of people of the existing problems and difficulties. We should make them understand the current financial and economic situation of the state and the region, make them consciously carry out the policy of "first we should feed ourselves and second we should carry out construction," and fix in their minds the idea of doing everything thriftily and carrying out hard struggle. We should make them deeply understand that raising living standard depends on our own efforts. We should also make them correctly handle the relationships between the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, consciously give up individual and local interests for the sake of the whole and consciously subordinate their immediate interests to their long-term interests. Thus they will make united efforts with us to overcome the difficulties and make greater contributions to the four modernizations.

In strengthening ideological and political work, we should pay special attention to fostering and educating our youngsters. All the sectors of our society should be concerned about the healthy growth of our youngsters. They should continue to develop communist moral education with the basic content of learning from Lei Feng, establishing new social moods and upholding the "five stresses" and the "four beauties." They should carry out education in the revolutionary ideals and the revolutionary prospects and teach the youngsters to fix in their minds the communist outlook on life and heighten their abilities to resist corruption by the degenerated bourgeois ideology, they should strive to train our youngsters into reliable successors to our cause who have ideals, are moral and educated and observe discipline.

Second, we should firmly crack down on serious criminal activities in the economic field. Cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major task that is vital to the prosperity or failure of the party's and state's socialist cause and also a major task that we should conscientiously grasp. In the economic field of our whole region at present, the illegal criminal activities of smuggling, trafficking in contraband, speculation, fraud, embezzlement, bribery, and stealing the property of the state and the collectives are much more serious than those during the "movement against the three evils" in 1952. Up until now, 495 economic criminal cases of various kinds have been discovered in the whole region and 71 of them have involved more than 10,000 yuan each. Eighty of these cases have already in the main, been clearly investigated and 330,000 yuan of stolen money and property have been recovered. In many cases, a small number of cadres, staff, workers and even leading cadres were hit by the "sugar-coated bullets." They exploited our correct policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening the economy, found loopholes and colluded with the lawless people in the society in carrying out economic criminal

activities. As a result, they seriously hindered the implementation of the party's and the state's principles and policies, impaired the state's economic construction, poisoned the general mood of the society, corrupted our cadres and people and brought harm to our social order. We should be fully aware of the serious harm of the illegal and criminal activities in the economic field and be clearly aware of the urgent necessity of carrying out this struggle. We should stress solving the problems related to the understanding in our minds and overcome the weakness and laxity in the minds of our leading persons and overcome the practices of acting sluggishly and carrying out the struggle without making exertion. We should deeply propagate the CCP Central Committee's and State Council's "decision on cracking down on serious criminal activities in the economic field" and the NPC Standing Committee's "resolution on severely punishing the criminals who have seriously undermined our economy." We should continue to persist in implementing the policies of opening to the outside world and enlivening our economy and at the same time we should also conscientiously strengthen our leadership cracking down on illegal and criminal activities in the economic field, remove all obstacles and be resolute in carrying out this struggle to its final overall victory. At present, we should do a good job of investigation and study, concentrate on major cases, conscientiously handle them and pay attention to speeding up the investigation of major important cases. At the same time, we should act in strict conformity with the policies, correctly distinguish between the two kinds of contradictions that are different in nature and correctly determine the nature of the cases on the basis of the facts, according to the criteria of the law and in the manner of seeking truth from facts. The people's governments at all levels and all our cadres should adopt a firm stand and a clear-cut attitude. They are never allowed to turn a blind eye to illegal or criminal activities, or fail to report any such activities they are aware of. They are never allowed to be irresolute and hesitant in handling such activities or indulge or even shield such activities. All the economic criminals should be thoroughly investigated, no matter who they are, which units they belong to, or how high their official ranks are. In so doing, we should never be irresolute. Any one who resists, interferes in or hinders this struggle should be held responsible for what he or she has done and be duly punished.

Third, we should continue to safeguard our public security and maintain our social order. We should carry out widespread and deep propaganda on the legal system and teach the people of all nationalities to heighten their understanding of the idea of the legal system and resolutely fight various kinds of criminals who impair our public security and social order. We should strengthen our public security management and establish and perfect the basic-level public security organizations in order to give play to the role of the mass organizations in safeguarding public security. We should widely mobilize the masses of people to formulate regulations for the staff and workers, neighborhood regulations and regulations for village residents and teach them to consciously observe these regulations. We should consolidate the internal order in our organizations and enterprises and further implement the responsibility system geared to security work. We should foster the social mood where everybody praises good people and good deeds and everybody fights bad people and bad deeds. We should unite the people

to put an end to all hooliganism and criminal activities and conscientiously safeguard the normal order of production, the normal work order and the normal social order. We should resolutely ban all superstitious, fraudulent and gambling activities and strictly forbid all reactionary and pornographic books and journals and all obscene literary works. We should satisfactorily grasp the work of educating the youngsters who have engaged in illegal or criminal activities and help them to change and redeem themselves. In doing this work, the society, the schools and the families should jointly shoulder their responsibility and cooperate and coordinate with one another in helping them redeem themselves. We should continue to crack down on active criminals and mete out prompt and severe punishment in accordance with the law, on the heinous cases of murder, arson, robbery, rape and bombing. We should resolutely support and encourage the broad masses of people to fight criminals and promptly praise and award the advanced people who have bravely come out to fight criminals. We should consolidate our ranks of public security workers and judicial workers and do a good job of training professional policemen in order to continuously improve their professional abilities. We should strive to bring about a greater turn for the better in the public security and social order throughout our region.

Fourth, we should further strengthen the unity between the people of all nationalities. Strengthening national unity is of special significance in consolidating and developing the political situation of stability and unity and ensuring the smooth progress of the four modernizations. In considering all problems and carrying out all their work, the people's governments at all levels should satisfactorily handle the nationality relationships and augment national unity. They should deeply carry out reeducation in the party's nationality policies and continue to implement the party's nationality policies and religious policies. We should fix in people's minds the idea that the Han nationality cannot be separated from the minority nationalities and neither can the minority nationalities be separated from the Han nationality, consciously adhere to the principle of equality and unity between all nationalities and firmly fight and oppose all the words and acts that harm this unity. We should earnestly respect the equal rights and the rights of autonomy of the minority nationalities, respect their customs and let them really exercise their rights in being masters in managing their internal affairs. We should vigorously select and train minority nationality cadres, earnestly help the areas inhabited by the people of the Hui nationality to develop their economic, cultural, educational, medical, sports and scientific causes and continuously improve their livelihood and raise their scientific and cultural levels. While strengthening national unity, we should do our religious work well. At present, a number of problems have cropped up in carrying out religious activities. In some areas, an excessive number of temples have been built and too many religious activities have been carried out, thus increasing the burden of the masses of people. In some areas, a large number of children have been made to read scriptures. In other areas, the religion interferes with politics, education and marriage. In still other areas, sectional religious disputes have taken place and feudal superstitious activities have been carried out in the name of religious activities. Many of these problems are problems of understanding and should be solved by means of education and enlightenment. However,

some of these malpractices have gone beyond the scope allowed by the religious policy and must be resolutely corrected. We communists are atheists and should persist in propagating atheism, but it is not only ineffective but also harmful to adopt simple compulsory methods to handle people's ideological problems that are related to their spiritual world. In handling religious problems we must be "especially prudent," "very strict and careful," and "full of circumspection." It is wrong to exaggerate the serious and complicated nature of the problem, but it is also wrong to overlook the existence of the problems and the complicated nature of the problems or to adopt a laissez-faire attitude. The people's governments at all levels should strengthen their leadership over religious work, strive to attach importance to this work in their minds, vigorously do this work, be particular about the methods in doing this work and firmly overcome the weak and lax leadership and the malpractice of abandoning leadership. On the one hand, we should teach our cadres and masses of people to respect the freedom of religious belief of the minority nationalities and tell them that they should not interfere in legitimate religious activities. The masses of the people enjoy the freedom to believe in whatever religion sect they please and the freedom to refuse to believe in religion and to propagate atheism, but no matter what they believe in, they should respect one another and they are not allowed to discriminate against or attack one another. On the other hand, we should vigorously strengthen our management of the religious activities and teach the religion personnel and the masses of believers to love the country and observe the law. They should act in accordance with the "patriotic pledge of the people of the Islamic religious circles throughout the region." Religion is not allowed to interfere in the administration of the government of the state, the judicature, education, marriage or social activities. No one is allowed to force youngsters below the age of 18 to believe in religion or to learn the scriptures. The abandoned feudal religious privileges and the religious system of oppression and exploitation should never be allowed to be restored. No one is allowed to use religion to oppose the party's leadership and the socialist system or to impair the unity between the people of various nationalities. We should justly and forcefully criticize all those who violate the above-mentioned regulations, punish according to the law those who violate the law of the state and resolutely crack down on the counterrevolutionaries who have acted under the cover of religion. In short, we should lead religious activities onto the path of the party's policy and the state's law, unite all the masses of both believers and nonbelievers and concentrate our will and strength on achieving our common goal, the four modernizations. This is the basic starting-point from which we implement our policy of freedom of religious belief and handle all religious problems.

We should do a good job of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to families of revolutionary armymen and martyrs and further strengthen the unity between the army and the governments and between the army and the people. The PLA is the cornerstone of the proletarian dictatorship. The governments at all levels should be enthusiastically concerned for them and take loving care of the PLA soldiers who are the children of the people. They should vigorously support the PLA in doing a good job of military training, conscientiously ensure the vegetable and foodstuff supply

of the PLA units and promote the modernization and regularization of the troops. We should conscientiously grasp the reorganization of the militia and strengthen its construction. We should soundly fulfill the task of giving preferential treatment of the families of PLA men and of comforting and compensating the bereaved families of PLA men.

4. Conscientiously Improve Government Work

During the past year, the people's governments at all levels in our region have done a large amount of work in ideological and organizational construction and in improving their work style. However, their work has still greatly fallen short both of the demands resulting from the development of the situation and the demands of the people. We should develop our achievements, overcome our shortcomings and further improve and strengthen the work of our governments.

We should conscientiously grasp the reorganization of our organs, change our work style and raise our work efficiency. The central authorities have pointed out that in this year, no local governments at any levels will undergo simplification of their structures. Thus they can focus their energy on satisfactorily doing and improving all other work. We should do a good job of restructuring our organizations while grasping the construction of the two civilizations. At present, a universal problem in the work of the government organizations in our region is inflated structures, overlapping of duties, overstaffing and low work efficiency. Moreover, the staff of these organizations have failed to go deep enough into the reality and failed to make adequate investigation and study and therefore, sometimes they do not fully understand the situation and the existing problems. As a result, in handling some problems, they fail to be prompt and resolute enough and cause delays in our work. We must be determined to rectify the thinking and working style and the discipline in our organizations and pay attention to overcoming bureaucracy and solving the problems of lacking vigor in doing work and of low work efficiency. We should overcome the weakness and laxity of our leading groups, thoroughly correct the unhealthy trends and make our leading cadres serve the people wholeheartedly. The leading cadres at all levels should set examples by their own actions, vigorously develop the work style of conducting investigation and study and focus their energy mainly on going deep into the reality and among the masses of people, studying the new situation, solving new problems and opening up new prospects. Our organizations should perform the functions and duties of their office, further perfect the position responsibility system, strictly enforce work discipline and strengthen the work of researching into our policies in order to really fulfill all the tasks and establish efficient work order. We should establish a mass evaluation system to evaluate the performance of the personnel of our organizations in order to praise those who have fulfilled their tasks well, criticize those who have failed to work hard and punish those who have seriously neglected their duties. We should punish according to the law the cadres who have violated the law and committed crimes. All the staff and workers in our organizations should serve the people, be responsible to the people, develop an active and enterprising spirit and do their work well. The staff and

workers in the organizations at the regional level should play an exemplary role. We should act in accordance with the plan of the central authorities, carry out deep investigation and study and do a good job of making all the necessary preparation for the simplification of the structures of our organizations.

We should pay attention to strengthening ideological and organization construction, raise the political consciousness, professional competence and working abilities of the broad ranks of our cadres. We should train our existing cadres by stages and in groups in a planned and orderly manner. We should encourage our broad rank of cadres to study hard politics, economics, science and culture and arduously perfect their professional skills in order to be completely competent in their tasks. We should speed up training and selecting fine medium-age and young cadres and appoint to the leading posts at various levels and pragmatists who are both virtuous and talented, who are young and full of vigor and who have not only good political behavior but also professional competence. We should never admit into the leading bodies at any level the "three kinds of people" or those who have committed serious illegal or criminal activities. If any of these people has already been admitted into some leading group, we should resolutely purge them from it. Our old cadres should regard the task of selecting and training medium-aged and young cadres as their important duty and conscientiously pass experiences on to, help and train these cadres. Thus we will gradually make the leading groups at all levels educated, professionally competent, young and revolutionary. We should strengthen the unity of the leading groups at all levels and enable all the old, medium-aged and young cadres to give full play to their strong points and make them concerned with and support one another and thus make greater contributions to the four modernizations. In accordance with the relevant regulations of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, we should make arrangement in a planned and orderly manner for those old comrades whose old age and poor health has made it impossible for them to do heavy work.

We should strengthen our work of handling the letters from and the visits of the people. The work related to the letters from and the visits of the people is an important channel through which our party and government maintain their close relations with the people. During the past 2 years, the governments and relevant departments at various levels have handled a large number of letters from and visits of the people. This has played a very satisfactory role in implementing the policies, understanding the situation, promoting our work and heightening stability and unity. At present, we have not yet fulfilled the task of implementing the policies and handling the problems left over by history. The people's governments at all levels should continue and speed up the implementation of the party's principles and policies to satisfactorily solve from the beginning and the end the problems that they should and can solve. However, we should also point out that there are a few people now who are exploiting the desire of the masses of people to solve actual difficulties, to incite people to create trouble and this has given rise to a very bad impact. We are of the opinion that it is rational that the masses of the people tell us how things

stand directly or through the relevant department. We should pay close attention to their letters and visits, sincerely receive them and patiently listen to their opinions and demands. If their demands are rational and can be satisfied by implementing the existing policies, we should conscientiously help them and solve the problems. If the solution of the problems they have raised goes against the existing policies or is impossible for the time being, we should explain how things stand to them, persuade them to return to their jobs in a timely manner and explain to them that the problems should be solved step by step later when there are conditions for solving them. We should sternly deal with those who have intentionally made trouble or have even ganged up to make trouble and thus we will maintain normal order. The organizations at all levels should shoulder their responsibility, implement the principle of each professional line handling the cases that involve its people and each level being responsible for handling the cases of the personnel at that level. Thus they will do the work of handling the letters and visits related to their own organization satisfactorily and solve the problems at the basic level. Regarding the letters from and visits of the masses of the people, we should do patient and careful ideological and political work, adhere to the policies of the party and state and answer the questions in the letters and visits in the manner of seeking truth from facts. If the questions involve a matter that cannot be achieved and especially if the questions have some repercussions or are matters that some people are sensitive about, we should by no means give casual promises. The leading groups at all levels should pay attention and support the work of handling the letters and visits and personally inquire into and deal with major problems.

Representatives and comrades, the tasks we are faced with are arduous but the prospects are bright. Satisfactorily fulfilling all the tasks for 1982 is of great significance in achieving further improvement in our economic situation and in achieving greater political stability. We firmly believe that under the correct leadership of the CCP Central Committee, the State Council and the CCP Regional Committee, the people of all the nationalities throughout the region will surely strive hard and continue to make great efforts with one heart and one mind in order to score greater achievements in building up socialist material and spiritual civilizations.

CSO: 4006/581

AGGREGATE ECONOMIC DATA

NATIONAL, PROVINCIAL-LEVEL AGGREGATES

[The following selected national and provincial-level aggregate economic data have been extracted from various sources as indicated. In the table below, dates in the first column indicate periods compared, the gross value of industrial output is abbreviated as GVIO, heavy industry as HI, light industry as LI, textile industry as TI, gross value of agricultural output as GVAO, and gross value of agricultural and industrial output as GVAIO.]

NATIONAL AGGREGATES

<u>Date of period of comparison</u>	<u>Increase in percent</u>	<u>Value, in yuan</u>	<u>Percentage of annual plan</u>	<u>Source</u>
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 10.1	272.93 b	51	6
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	LI: 10.7			6
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	HI: 9.5			6
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 10.1			14
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Railway freight: 8			14
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Ship transport: 10			14
1982:1978	GVIO: 31			19
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Petroleum	(50.21 m tons)	50.21	24
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Natural gas	(5.46 b cu m)	52.3	24
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Steel: 2.7	(18.3 m tons)	53.8	25
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Pig iron: 0.7		53.3	25
1982:1981 Jan-May	Machine/metallurgical ind: 10		89	28

PROVINCIAL-LEVEL AGGREGATES

<u>Date of period of comparison</u>	<u>Increase in percent</u>	<u>Value, in yuan</u>	<u>Percentage of annual plan</u>	<u>Source</u>
<u>Beijing</u>				
1982:1981 May	GVI0: 7.6			1
<u>Fujian</u>				
1981:1980	GVA0: 6.75	4.412 b		4
1981:1980	GVI0: 7.55	8.12 b	104	4
1981:1980	LI: 11.5	5.182 b	105.76	4
1981:1980	HI: 1.2	938 m	101.31	4
1982:1981 Jan-May	Machine Ind: 11	160 m		23
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVI0: 10.4	4.347 b		30
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	HI: 11.9			30
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	LI: 8			30
1981:1978	GVI0: 44.6	Net incr: 680 m		27
1981:1978	Avg annual incr: 13.1			27
1982:1981 Jan-Apr	GVI0: 11.2			27
<u>Gansu</u>				
1981:1980	GVA0: -8	2.85 b	89.4	5
1981:1980	GVI0: -6.6	6.974 b	100.3	5
1981:1980	LI: 5.7	1.727 b		5
1981:1980	HI: -10	5.246 b		5
1981:1980	Avg annual net income peasants: 4.9	158.63		5
1981:1980	Population: 1.2			5
<u>Guangdong</u>				
1982:1981 Jan-May	GVI0: 12.9			13
1982:1981 Jan-May	LI: 15			13
1982:1981 Jan-May	HI: 8.9			13
<u>Guangxi</u>				
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVI0: 16.94			29
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	HI: 14.8			29

Hebei

1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: 25.6	48.5	7
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Heilongjiang

1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: (construction/ machine ind): 8		8
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1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: 7.5		9
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Jiangsu

GVIO:

1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 11.8		21
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Revenue: 11		21
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Liaoning

1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: 8.3	19.5 b	11
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 8.3	51.2	12
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	HI: 6.7		12
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	LI: 11.4		12
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	Machine ind: 7.7		12
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Shandong

1982:1981 May	GVIO: 5.5		2
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1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: 9.9		2
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1981:1980	GVAIO: 4.2	54.556 b	3
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1981:1980	GVAO: 4.1	20.19 b	105.4
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1981:1980	GVIO: 4.2	34.359 b	102.4
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1981:1980	LI: 15	19.419 b	3
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1981:1980	HI: -7	14.941 b	3
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Shaanxi

1982:1981 Jan	Daily ind output: 8.2		15
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1982:1981 Jan-Jun	HI: 8.13	2.544 b	15
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1981:1980	GVAIO	15.616 m	16
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1981:1980	GVAO	5.087 m	16
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1981:1980	GVIO: -0.8	10.53 m	97.9
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1981:1980	LI	5.746 m	16
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1981:1980	HI	4.783 m	16
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Shanghai

1982: May/Apr	GVIO: 2.2		10
1982:1981 Jan-May	GVIO: 7.6	41.2	10
1982:1981 Jan-May	HI: 7.8		10
1982:1981 Jan-May	LI: 7.5		10
1982:1981 May	HI: 11.8		10
1982:1981 May	LI: 4.8		10
1982:1981 Jan-Apr	GVIO: 7.3	Net incr: 1.4 b	20
1982:1981 Jan-Apr	LI: 8.2		20
1982:1981	HI: 6.1		20
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 7.4	Net incr: 2.18 b	22
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 7.4	50.1	26

Shanxi

1981:1980	GVAIO: 3.1	17.22 b	17
1981:1980	Nat income: 3.1	9.45 b	17
1981:1980	GVAO: 4	5.37 b	17
1981:1980	GVIO: 0.5	11.85 b	98
1981:1980	HI: -3	8.05 b	17
1982:1981 Jan-Jun	GVIO: 16.6	51.72	18
1982:1981 Jan/May	GVIO: 4.85		18

Source

1. Beijing BEIJING RIBAO, 18 Jun 82 p 1
2. Jinan DAZHONG RIBAO, 14 Jun 82 p 1
3. Ibid., 16 Jun 82 p 2
4. Fuzhou FUJIAN RIBAO, 8 Jul 82 p 2
5. Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO, 5 Jul 82 p 2
6. Beijing GONGREN RIBAO, 8 Jul 82 p 3
7. Shijiazhuang HEBEI RIBAO, 6 Jul 82 p 2
8. Harbin HEILONGJIANG RIBAO, 15 Jun 82 p 1
9. Ibid., 29 Jun 82 p 1

10. Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO, 4 Jun 82 p 1
11. Shenyang LIAONING RIBAO, 11 Jun 82 p 1
12. Ibid., 7 Jul 82 p 1
13. Guangzhou NANFANG RIBAO, 18 Jun 82 p 1
14. Beijing RENMIN RIBAO, 11 Jul 82 p 1
15. Xian SHAANXI RIBAO, 4 Jul 82 p 2
16. Ibid., 9 Jul 82 pp 2, 4
17. Taiyuan SHANXI RIBAO, 9 Jul 82 p 1
18. Ibid., 10 Jul 82 p 1
19. Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO, 15-21 Jul 82 p 3
20. Shanghai WENHUI BAO, 6 May 82 p 1
21. Nanjing XINHUA RIBAO, 10 Jul 82 p 1
22. Beijing ZHONGGUO CAIMAO BAO, 15 Jul 82 p 1
23. Hong Kong ZHONGGUO XINWEN, 28 Jun 82 p 5
24. Ibid., 29 Jun 82 p 1
25. Ibid., 2 Jul 82 p 1
26. Ibid., 5 Jul 82 p 3
27. Loc. cit.
28. Ibid., 6 Jul 82 p 1
29. Ibid., 10 Jul 82 p 1
30. Ibid., p 5

CSO: 4006/571

Engineering

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TITLE: "The Measures Adopted to Reduce the Influence of the Reversible Exchangers on the Performance of the Upper Rectification Column"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 1-11

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: We utilize a small capacity air separation plant working on the Kellogg process to produce argon and oxygen of high purity successfully. With these measures we obtain especially stable operation of the upper rectification column.

In this paper the vibration characteristics of the acoustic field are shown to be those of damped forced vibration. In view of these characteristics of the vibration, measures are adopted to ensure stability of operation of the column. These measures can be important in the design and analysis of the practical plants.

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ORG: Both of the Department of Electronic Engineering

TITLE: "The Application of Beam Transport Theory of Cyclic System in Quadrupole Mass Filter"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 13-24

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Starting from the general beam transport theory of the periodic system, this paper suggests an approximate analytical solution for the Mathieu equation and discusses the transport of a beam of charged particles in a quadrupole mass filter. The authors prove theoretically the existence of a relation between the power of resolution of the filter and its length in the form of $R = N^2/A$, found experimentally over 10 years ago. The authors give a generally applicable expression for 100 percent ion transmission, thus improving Dawson's graphic method which can only be used when particular parameters are given.

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TITLE: "Measurements of Steam Quality and Flow Rate in Steam-water Mixture Flow with Herschel Venturis"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 25-34

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: As the Herschel venturie is a convenient and reliable device and has sufficient accuracy for measurements, it has been used to measure the vapor quality and flow rate for various vapor-liquid two-phase mixtures in scientific research and industries. However, the effective ranges of correlations proposed in previous studies had narrow limits, and they also lacked generality.

Based on a modified repared flow model and published experimental data, this paper presents a simple and rational correlation for predicting steam-water mixture flow rate or quality whose mean square error is about ± 20 percent when the effective range is as follows: the ratio of steam and water density 0.01157-0.18632; pipe inner diameter 10-70 mm; quality 5-90 percent; ratio of throat diameter and pipe diameter 0.4-0.6.

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TITLE: "Experimental Study of the Thermally Loaded Diesel Engine Parts"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 35-46

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper investigates the behavior of the thermally loaded parts of several diesel engines of various types. By carrying out temperature measurements on the principal heated components using different methods, the main constructional and operating factors affecting the heated components are analyzed. On the basis of experimental results, the main heat flux and the local heat flux are calculated. An expression in the form $q \propto G_T^{0.89}$ is obtained for the relation between heat flux and fuel consumption of the high output supercharged diesel engine with a prechamber. The two exponents $a=0.58$ and $b=0.3$ in the formula for the local heat flux in the cylinder head are also obtained. The achievements are believed to be valuable in the heat condition in the heat flux distribution in the thermally loaded parts.

AUTHOR: WANG Donghua [3769 2639 5478]

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TITLE: "A Research Study on the Crankshaft Bending Strength of an Internal Combustion Engine"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY]
in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 47-53

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper presents the results of analysis and calculation carried out for a 6130 diesel engine as an example. The method is based on the computer program for calculating crankshaft bending strength of a continuous curved beam. Although it is a static method, it embodies all the parameters and factors to make the calculation approximate the dynamic operating conditions. The underlying principles have been fully verified by experimental results.

This paper also presents a method of calculating the reasonable range of support flexibility and also a method of determining the support misalignment. These factors are very important for obtaining high precision of calculation results.

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TITLE: "Determination of the Index of Refraction and Thickness of Films on Silicon by Principal Angle-of incidence Ellipsometry"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY]
in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 55-61

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper contains four parts:

1. Theory of experimentation using the principal angle-of-incidence ellipsometer is described;
2. A return-path type ellipsometer of principal angle-of-incidence ellipsometry is described. It requires no compensator ($\lambda/4$ plate) and can be a powerful tool in spectroscopic ellipsometry;
3. Theoretical curves of (φ_p, ψ) versus (n, d) for various films on silicon are calculated;
4. An experimental comparison between film measurements by the $\varphi_p \sim \psi$ method and by the $\Delta \sim \psi$ method is made.

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TITLE: "Evaluation of the Reliability of Power System in Northwest China"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY]
in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 63-73

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: Simulation is an effective method for analyzing the reliability of power systems and its principle is very simple. It can easily take into account the relevant factors and obtain results that are difficult to get by using the analytical method.

This paper applies the simulation method in the analysis of the reliability of the power system in northwest China. It considers the factors of scheduled maintenance, provisional maintenance, start-up and stop of generators, overload, etc., and has proved to be most effective.

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ORG: All of the Department of Mechanical Engineering

TITLE: "The Dynamic and Static Characteristics Analysis of Machine Tool Spindle Parts by the Finite Element Method"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY]
in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 75-82

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: In this paper, a new method of combining the Finite Element Displacement Method with the Classical Structure Analysis Force Method is proposed. This method uses an iterative convergence procedure for calculating the dynamic and static characteristics of spindle parts with the influence of nonlinear contact deformation of rolling bearings. We have drawn up a set of programs with satisfactory functions. They have good accuracy of calculation and a wide range of applicability. Therefore, it provides an effective method for the determination of the optimal design of spindle parts.

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TITLE: "E-M Force Caused by the Crosswise Motion of the Conductor in an Isolated Phase Enclosed Bus"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 83-87

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: The crosswise motion of the conductor of an isolated phase enclosed bus during short circuits causes eddy currents in the aluminum enclosure, which react with the conductor current and produce an electromagnetic force on the conductor. This paper gives a strict analysis and derives the expression for this force. It shows that this "motional E-M force," as it might be called, includes not only the well-known reentering force, but also a component which is a damping force. The former is caused by the induced emf on the enclosure due to the conductor's field, and is proportional to the negative displacement of the conductor; while the latter is caused by the corresponding motional emf and is proportional to the negative velocity of the conductor.

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TITLE: "Some Problems in the Application of the PERT"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 89-99

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper is concerned with some main problems of PERT that are applied in the Yongji Electrical Machinery Factory, such as key links in drawing network graphs: the decomposition of engineering tasks, the construction of network graphs of these tasks based on their logical relations, and the determination of the purpose and method of network numerical calculation.

The optimization of network graphs and the approaches to reduce total duration time, equilibrate allocate and utilize resources are studied and such problems as "how to reduce duration time by way of critical path" and "how to save resources by way of noncritical operations" are clarified.

From the viewpoint of the unity of sketch plan and executive plan, the paper also expounds the PERT's function and its economical effects, including some examples.

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TITLE: "Research Study on Tangential Hole Gas Supply Bearings for the Cryogenic Expansion Turbine"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY] in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 101-109

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper describes the preliminary analysis and experimental results of the tangential hole gas supply bearings (TSB) for the medium-pressure cryogenic expansion turbine installed in a 150 Nm³/h oxygen plant.

According to the pattern of gas flow into the radial clearance of the TSB, the circumferential flow velocity of gas in the bearing radial clearance was calculated from the bearing gas consumption. The effects of some factors, such as the bearing radial clearance, the direction of the gas supply, the bearing supply pressure, etc., on the instability onset speed (the onset speed of self-excited whirl) have been studied.

Through the experimental study, the optimum radial clearance of the TSB has been obtained, and it is higher than that of the radial-hole gas supply bearings (RSB)

[Continuation of XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO No 3, Jun 82 pp 101-109]

of the model turbine developed. While using the TSB, it is necessary to take notice of the fact that the direction of the gas supply must be opposite that of the rotating direction of the rotor. Otherwise, the operating stability of the bearing will be badly decreased. Changing an RSB to a TSB is a simple and easy measure of increasing the instability onset speed in the cryogenic expansion turbine of small size and high speed, and its extended application is convenient.

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ORG: Institute of Systems Engineering

TITLE: "An Analytic Expression of the Age-specific Survivals of Population and Its Applications"

SOURCE: Xi'an XI'AN JIAOTONG DAXUE XUEBAO [JOURNAL OF XI'AN JIAOTONG UNIVERSITY]
in Chinese No 3, Jun 82 pp 111-118

TEXT OF ENGLISH ABSTRACT: This paper proposes a smooth analytic expression with seven independent parameters for the age-specific survivals in the discrete mathematic model of population, and shows its validity and the method for applying it to real examples. This provides a useful fitting function or empirical formula for population model identification and demography.

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